THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1885.

war is the homeward-returning march of bridge at Farmville, eighteen miles from One of the grandest spectacles of the the armies of the Republic. A happier the Junction, has 250 feet, and another a army probably never came back from battle and victory. Unlike most soldiers, these were not governed in enlisting by mercenary or selfish motives. They feel, therefore, a desper and higher joy than others at the triumphant close of the war. Their rejoicing is not only that of soldiers who have won a campaign, but that of patriots who have saved the life of the Union. Their march is over ground which their struggles have made historic, and which recalls, at every step, suggestions which recalls, at every step, suggestions which must fill their hearts with Joy and and pride. Their path is over the field of Five Porks, where gallant Phil. Sheridan won the crowning victory of the war. It bisects the line, yet marked by the debth of rebel baggage-wagons, along the debth of rebel baggage-wagons, along may be deemed necessary by the Governments that allowing pirates the privileges of their ports will be followed by the exclusion of was resumed, those having members of Congress with them taking precedence. At two o'clock the Cabinet session commenced, and continued until nearly two o'clock. So soon as the Cabinet members had withdrawn, the reception of visitors was resumed, those having members of Congress with them taking precedence. At two o'clock, however, the doors were thrown open, and all that remained in the many of the limited States. which the rebel army fled and ours pursued. It leads through Richmond, for which they have fought and marched for four-long years of alternate victory and Thempson, Cleary and Tucker, who are Union flags! It flanks Cold Harber and safe conduct the \$25,000 per caput would the North Anna and Spotsylvania and the begiven, were the peace negotiators at Ninage and flerce bettle made the sweet der's word for it, virtually dictated the spring days hideous. It crosses by Chan- Chicago platform, which pronounced the cellorsville and Fredericksburg and along the line of Pope's defeat, to Bull Run, famous as our first if not of greatest national disaster. With what different feelings will Meade's voterans turn Washingtonward from that battle ground from those which McLewell's men felt in that dissetrons panic four years ago!

Thus, in the bright annshine of May, over a country in itself full of romance and beauty, made sacred' by proud and thrilling memories, the soldiers of Republie march back from their battles, proud of the victories they bove won, glad to behold the land which they have wrested from traiters, moved by a solemn memory of the dead comrades whose dust has hallowed the earth beneath their feet, but with joyful faces set steadfastly toward their homes, where loved friends and a grateful astion await their coming.

Zebalon B. Vance. The late rebel Governor of North Carolina, the magniloquent rhetoric of whose proclamations at the time, when Sherman was about to enter the state, daraled and stunned the North, has taken a new tack. Unawed by his threats and unconvinced by his logi,cthe audacious Sherman proceedad, in the very teeth of his proclamations, to occupy Fayetteville, Goldsboro and Raleigh, and to compel the surrander of Johnston's army. Vance, therefore, determines to "try, try again." He is out with a new proclamation, this time is a slightly different key. He now preclaims that the forth his views and purposes coolly declares that under God I will do all that may be in my power to settle the government of the state, to restore the civil authority in her thestre, do. borders, and to further the great ends of nustic tranquility, and the general welfare of the people."

This precious document is dated advancing columns as they moved upon Raleigh; upon the 28th uit, several days after the arrangement between Sherman and Johnston, permitting rebel Governors to cotinue in power, had been figally and explicitly rejected by our army. It is therefore self-contradicting. If the authority of the United States is resmerted in North Carolina, that doubly traitor Zebulon B. Vance is no longer Governor of that state. The sooner Vance finds this out the better. He might as well understand first as last that the Confederacy is played out, that rebels and traitors no longer rule the South, that the Union is reasserted and that Union men shall beaceforth rule the Southern states. Other rebel Governors have had the politeness to leave their states when the military were driven out of them. This precious scoundrel, after our armies have undisputed possession of the entire state, issues his proclamation as though he were still at Raleigh and Jeff. Davis still at Richmond. both protected by powerful Confederate

The fact is, there is no more dangerou The fact is, there is no more dategerous and blatant, rebei in the whole South, not Governor erred grievitensly in not filling up the old regiments. What Governor has not erred? Governor Brough with the soldiers is popular, and should be be He gained office by the votes of the Union men of the South, pretending to them that he would resist the usurpations of Jefforson Davis, and turn against the Confederacy the doctrines of State Rights and Secession which were its fundamental ideas. Sneaking into office under this pledge, he basely betrayed his supporters and became the most pliant tool of the Confederacy. He never protested against a single one of Jeff. David arbitrary acts, nor against any of the thousand insults which the Confederacy offered to his State and the soldiers from it. He has been a malignant, lying, fawning rebel, and we hope that he may be hung, as he deserves

The Indiana "Sons of Liberty"-the ring-leaders of a conspiracy to assassinate Governor Morton; and inaugurate war in the North, who were convicted of treason by court-martial some time ago, and have since been imprisoned, have been sentenced to be hung, on the 19th inst. It is understood that this was the original sentence of the court," but that our murdered President in the kindness of his heart, had either postponed or commuted it. The order to proceed with the execution is one the first practical demonstations of President Johnson's policy that "Treason must he made odious." We hope that there will be no backing down from this policy, but that persons duly convicted of treason. both South and North, may receive the punishment for their crime which the law

When Suriey, the Lake Erie raider, was delivered up by the Toronto authorities ha gave no less than four loaded revolvers and eleven small jeweler's saws to six soldiers, who were also in custody at the goal, and some of these latter had actually cut. their way through the bars of their cells, and were in a fair way to regain their liberty, when another prisoner named Sheers, who was also in the plot, "peached" to the Governor, and thus frustrated their designs.

We have an official dispatch from Gen eral Canby that Dick Taylo 's forces had surrendered on substantially the same terms acceded by General Grant to Lee ... This completes the surrender of all the rebel forces cast of the Mississippi, with had come. She left the prison crying bitthe exception of the cavalry which, at terly, last accounts, was trying to escort Jeff. Davis and his fugitive companions out to become editor of the Boston Courier and

mense, much of it being the result of the orders of Extra Billy Smith. Of the socalled High Bridge, twelve miles from Burkesville, a structure 128 feet in hight and 2,450 feet in length, 450 feet have been burned. The materials to repair it will have to be brought from Baltimore. A mile or two further on 150 lest destroyed. The bridge across the James, five miles from Lynchburg, 672 feet long, is entirely destroyed, as are also several smaller bridges, the whole making an aggregate

self at Richmond, and proceed to exterminate recessionism, and re-establish loyalty. The President has also issued a proclamsment of the United States.

It is noteworthy that Sanders, Clay, defeat—through Richmond and under now wanted in Washington, and for whose Wilderness, where a year before red car- agara Falls, and the men who, taking San-

also the cavalry forces of the West are to be reorganized and consolidated, and the under the command of Sheridan, are to be distributed in divisions through the rebel States. A portion will be stationed West of the Mississippi.

News From the Capital. [Washington Telegrams to the Cincinnati Gerette,] THE CABINET DELIBERATING ON RECON-

STRUCTION. At the Cabinet meeting to-day the subject of trade with the South was briefly onsidered, but the question of reconstruc-tion chiefly occupied the attention of the meeting, as it did that of a special cabinet meeting yesterday. The session to-day lasted several hours. The question of ne-gro suffrage in connection with the recon-struction, programme is attention to arruction programme is attracting the earnest attention of the Government. It red that all the loyal elements in the South shall have an opportunisy to participate in the re-habilitation of the State Governments in the States recently in insurrection, while ingrained and make ant traitors shall be excluded from any connection in such action. THE ASSASSINATON PLOT.

The two Garretts, who were arrested in their father's house, near Port Royal, where Booth and Harrold were captured, were Booth and Harrosi were captured, were released to-day on parole. They are important witnesses in the case. It has been ascertained that Booth, the assamin, had several confederates in the theatre at rebel government is at an end, and that furthe time of the assassination. One of them ther resistance to the armies of the United | was intrusted with the work of turning States has become vain, and after setting out the gas as soon as he fired the pistol, in order to give him an opportunity to escape without being recognized. The others had minor parts to perform, such as opening and closing the rear door of the EXTRA PAY TO OFFICERS.

The War Department has decided that officers of volunteers below the rank of Brigadier General, who have been or may be honorably discharged under the provis-May 1 and 6, 1865, and who have continued in the service until the close of the war, are entitled to the three months' pay ter-out, with their regiments or otherwise, in consequence of the Government no longor requiring their services.

The Covernor-ship-Recting of diers in Sherman's Army. The Columbus Journal publishes a letter from a correspondent in oberman's army, from which we make the following extract

to elect delegates to the approaching state convention: This meeting was largely patronized by Generals, Colonels, officers of all grade, but very few of the rank and file. The meeting was organized in the usual form, a Chairman and Secretaries being appointed. Committees were ordered to resolutions for the government of the Convention. These resolutions were bitter in their tone, and so spitefully personal against Governor Brough, that they were very properly repudiated! It is the uni-versal opinion of the army here, that the

renominated will be enthusiastically elected. The Governor's nustere and reserved manner is somewhat against him. Were might be much more popular with certain others pulled in a different direction, it prominently mentioned as candidates for the Gubernstorial chair. Each corps had its

A wounded officer was an applicant for General, and even divisions and regiments claimed the honor of illing the Governor's by a large number of citizens of his disoffice. If there must be a change I think trict. The President replied that he was General Cox is the most popular army can- disposed to favor the application, but that didate. He is a very modest, courageons he must wait to hear from the member of and unsasuming gentleman. It is doubtful whether he would accept the nomination. Ohio has a host of good men in the some deference to the wishes of members errors. Stanley, Resecrate, Hazen, Sheridan, Schoffeld, David Tod, or the present por from service, assured him that an

pointed to attend the convention in June. One Hundred Persons to be tried for Committee. Three Houths to be the emplet. "The Rurean of Hillinry Jus-tice" not Yet Ready.

[Washington Cor. Philadelphia Inquirer.] The Board for the trial of the consuir ators expect to meet to-morrow. There is mation yet that the press will be given an opportunity to report the testi-mony, although there is a full force of sten-ographers to take down the testimony, and every arrangement is being made to hurry through the case. Yet it may take three months to go through them sil. There are near one hundred criminals altogether, died with these cases," said the President; The bureau of military justice have not yet. "but if I were, by interfering to make a all the testimony prepared and classified, hole through which a kitten might pass, it nor the charges and specifications all prepared. Those who sympathize with the rebellion, and who are trying to screen the rebells from the wrath to come, will find that the charge of Secretary Stanton that Davis Tucker & Co. plotted, instigated, and paid for the murder is true. There is evidence, documentary and otherwise, fastening the origin in Canada, and its sanction by Davis—evidence that will have them if Thence that will bang them if

ever brought to trial. The Indiana Conspirators.

(Special Di-patch to the Cincinnali Gaz INDIANAPOLIS, MAY 9 The order for the execution of Bowles, Milligan and Horsey reached the military authorities to-day. They are to be hung by the neck till they are dead, on Friday, the 19th inst. Great excitement prevails among the friends and relatives of the nr nate men, and an immense pressure is being brought to bear on Governor Morton to induce him to interfere in some way. He has no power, however, to stay the pro-ceeding at he would. Mrs. Bowles was here to-day and had a long interview with her husband, in which he sold her his time

Hon. Geo. D. Hillard is, it is said, about improve its loyalty.

The damage to the Southside Railroad is Mr. Lincoth-A Day at the 1 . ise The following article appeared in the Baltimore American of March 22d. It possesses a melancholy interest at the pres-

ant time: While on a visit to Washington, ye ter day we dropped in at the White riouse, and instead of being surprised at the number of visitors, were rather patients to

office-seeking.
The Provident commenced to receive visitors at ten o'clock, but at half-past eleven o'clock the Cabinet session comante-room were invited to enter and take seats. The President then commenced to dispose of them in his frank, cordial and candid manner, and the presence of "scloud of witnesses" enabled him to go though with them more rapidly than if each had been granted a private interview.

The first case was that of an old gentleman whose sons had been killed in battle,

agara Falls, and the men who taking Sander's word for it, virtually dictated the Chicago platform, which pronounced the war a fallure. They are not half so anxious to visit the Federal capital as they were in July list.

The navalry of the army of the Potomac is to be dishanded. Sheridan's cavalry and also the cavalry forces of the West are to the cavalry and the to the cavalry and the to obtain a some kind of employment. The President replied that West world for any one to seek to better his condition, and advised him to go home again by the first train. He wished some species of as front tea could be administered to produce an eruption of those arms whose sons had been killed in battle, and who had come to Weshington in the hope of being able to obtain some kind of employment. The President replied that Weshington was the worst place in the world for any one to seek to better his condition, and advised him to go home again by the first train. He wished some species of as front teachers are the condition of those sons had been killed in battle, and who had come to Weshington in the employment. The President replied that Weshington was the worst place in the employment. The President replied that Weshington and who had come to Weshington in the employment. The President replied that Weshington was the worst place in the employment. The President replied that we would be advented to the cavalry and the president replied that we would be advented to the ous instead of striking in. The suppli-cant replied that he had not the means to be reorganized and consolidated, and the go, and hoped that the President would entire body, numbering 100,000 men, all give him a note to one of the quartermasgive him a note to one of the quartermas-ters, who might probably give him some kind of employment. After thinking a minute he write something on a piece of paper and gave it to him, when the old man's countenance brightened and with profuse thanks he left.

his intention to sustain the recent order issued by General Grant putting a stop to the whole business. The President replied that in no case would be interfere with the wishes of General Grant. He held him re-sponsible for inflicting the hardest blows cossible on the enemy, and as desirable as it was to possess the cotton, if he thought that becon was of more importance to the enemy at this moment than cotton was to us, why we must do without the cotton.— General Grant was no lawyer and consequently used no unsecessary words to amplify his order; but the President understood him to mean that this trade was giving aid and comfort to the enemy, and consequently it must stop. "Under no circumstances," concluded the President, "will I interfere with the orders of tengent Gent"

The mext was an applicant for a small country post office, accompanied by a Democratic member of Congress. On reading his application, he responded at once, "You shall have it," and endorsed his approval on the back. The member remarked, "I presume, Mr. President, that it is because I trouble you so little that you so promptly grant my request?" The so promptly grant my request?" The President responded, "That reminds me of my own experience as an old Whig member of Congress. I was always in the opposition, and I had no troubles of this kind at all. It was the easiest thing imaginable to be an opposition member—no running to the Departments and White

properly authorized by the act of Congress of March 3, 1865. The benefits of the had testified that he had sold him a pair of same act will also extend to volunteer officers below the rank of Brigadier, who may hereafter be discharged by honorable musher-out, with their regiments or otherwise, am bound to regard him as guilty. I am sorry for his wife and children, but the man must be punished."

Next was the case of a youth who had been arrested as a deserter in Baltimore, having a pass for one day, the time having He stated that he was on h expired. way home to see a sick sister, who had equently died; he had no intention of in reference to the meeting of Ohio soldiers eserting, but merely intended to overstay his time on his pass and return to camp. He was now at the Dry Tortugas under a three years' sentence, with a ball and chain on his leg. The President, in view of his recent proclamation to deserters who had not been arrested, promptly pardoned him.

A young widow, the mother of three children, whose husband had been killed in battle, presented an application for the ap-pointment of postmistress of a small town rin Orange county, New York. The President received her very kindly—told her to leave all her papers with him, and that he would examine the matter thoroughly, and do the best he could for her case. advised to return home and trust her case in his hands, as he would tend to it as well in her absence as if she were present. He "could not set on it at once, he was President, she must remember that he was but one horse in the team, and if the would be a hard matter for him to out-pu In the convention, there were several them," The lady left much pleased with

forever in hot water if he did not pay

incumbent—all these would be acceptable officer, whom he named, had said the case to the soldiers. Delegates have been apofficer, whom he named, had said the case The President immediately remarked "Bring me his opinion to that effect in writing, and I will promptly discharge him. His word will be sufficient for me; will require no argument on the subject." A man who wished to escape from the draft on the pies of being in the employ of the government, and being physically dis-abled, was told that the President could not take action against the army surgeons, and he doubted if there were not a dozen gentlemen in the room who would glacly relieve him of his government employ-

"I don't know why it is that I am trou-

A singular case occurred at an early hour in the morning, of a young woman who presented herself to the usher with three children, one almost an infant. She demanded to see the President, and on being that the children and on being that the children and the second sec told that the Cabinet was in session and that she could not see him, she set the childran on the floor in the East Room, deing that as her husband had been killed in battle, she had brought her children to the President and intended to leave them

elaborate reports of the first Wilmington expedition, which Admiral Porter claims contributed greatly to its failure, is now on ness and practical talent. Of course he feeted. Farnesick S. Jewell, trial before a military commission for that has the entire confidence of the Presi-

MEXICO.

mbV ment of Americans for Mexico-Enrolling Discharged Saldiers Against Haximilian Gen. Ortega at the Head of the Sovement-Speculations and Surmises.

(From the New York Herald, May 9th.) ostensibly only an emigration movement, it is in reality a grand hostile expedition against Maximilian and the French interviews with the President. When we remembered the thror go that swarmed the building in Demorratic times, during the first month after an inauguration, and counting not over twenty-five persons now in attendance many of them secompanied by merners of Congress, we came to the confined that the Washington correspondents had eraspectated the facts. Most of bridges, the whole making an aggregate by mer, ners of Congress, we came to the confusion that the Washington correspondents, by proclamation, has recognized Gov. Pierpont, as Governor of Congress, we came to the confusion that the Washington correspondents had exaggerated the facts. Most of these visitors, as we subsequently had an opportunity of witnessing, were there for entirely different purposes than that of carry arms out of the country having the country ha been revoked, of course the emigrants in-tend to start on their journey fully supplied with all the necessary weapons of de-fence to protect themselves in the strange land for which they are bound, and also on their way thither. The inducements effered to common emigrants are one thousand dollars and eight hundred acres of land in the rich and fertile region of Sonora. This liberal offer has developed the most surprising enthusiasm, and has impelled a large number of adventurous people to volunteer their services. Only yesterday morning the headquarters of Colonal Allen, corner of Howard and Crosby streets, were opened, and yet hundreds of people crowded the place the entire day. The books of enrolment were filled up in a very short space of time, and among the name were captains, majors and even colonels.—
The bulk of them volunteers are old coldiers who have become sessoned in the
business of war during the hard and trying. campaigns of Grant, Sharman, McCiellan, Gillmore and other military leaders. They embrace this new military project with a buoyancy of spirit and hopefulness that indicate the highest degrees of confidence in its speedy and successful scoomplish-

much greater than those offered to common privates. Captains will receive two thousand dollars and fifteen hundred seres; Colonels are offered five thousand acres, with a correspondingly high pecuniary

It is understood that the chief agent of the Juares Government in this city is Gen. Ortega, who, it will be remembered, ar-A gentleman largely engaged in bring-ing out cotton, &c., from the rebel States, inquired of the President whether it was emergency, and that he has the aid and sympathy of many of our wealthy citizens and prominent public men. The term of General Juares, as President of the Mexican republic, will expire next November, and Gen. Ortega is announced as an influential candidate for the position. Juarez is said to be anxious to quit the labors of office, and also to favor the claims of Ortegato the succession. It is even given out that Juarez is warmly advocating the election of his friend during his presence in this of his friend during his presence in this country, on a highly important and patriotic mission—one from which the complete regeneration of the of Mexican nation is hoped and confidently predicted.

We give all the rumors connected with the subject merely as the on dits of people

who ought to know pretty well about such matters. We do not vouch, therefore, for the absolute truth of the statements given above, nor for those which fellow. The expedition assumes to have three has paid exclusive attention to the treat-bjects. The first is a quiet colonization of ment of deafness and catarch in its vari-

Sonora by Americans. Juarez is stated to be very anxious to have a good company of his friends in this country a little nearer to him than they are at present. With this view he offers them land and authorizes them to settle down and develop the beauti-ful region of Sonors under his authority, and also to protect themselves as circum The second object is to aid in the over-

throw of Maximilian. The professed intention of the emigrants is not to commence the offensius. They will not strike the first blow; but if attacked by the French or ed to get a man pardoned from the Penitantiary, convicted of stealing two pairs of pairtations and a pair of shoes, belonging to the government, from a box he was hauling on a dray. A statement of the case from the State's Attorney was presented which admitted that one will return blow for blow, and perhaps give more than they take.

In the third place, it is generally bolleved that Maximilian will not wait to be kicked out, but will pack up his traps and vamoes the moment he learns that the American emigrants intend to become such near neighbors. If then Maximilian abouted neighbors. If, then, Maxignilian should make up his mind to run back to Austria some fine morning, the next question, of course, would be how to reorganize the government. It is believed that the church party, in such an event, would make a tremandous effort to regain its accordancy. A sendous effort to regain its ascendancy. A large army of Americans would prove an irresistible ally to Juarez or his successor

in such an emergency:
An interesting question in consection with this expedition is, whether of not our gov- It was with extreme difficulty that she ernment will throw any obstacle in theway. If our information is correct, there is little to be apprehended on this score. It is reof this source of social enjoyment. Hapmored that Ortega has been in Washington and arranged with the authorities for
the necessary pormission to carry out his
"emigration scheme." But whether this is

of this source of social enjoyment. Happlly my attention was directed to your safe. Your treatment, under
her in your care. Your treatment, under
favor of a kind Providence, has been sucue or not, it is very unlikely government will bother itself very much, unless in case of the most palpable and unmistakable violation of neutrality. It is stated, moreover, that General Dix is aware of the movement, and that he does not feel himself jus

fled in interfering. As an offset to the Juster movement, it s stated that Maximilian has agents here inducing people to espouse his cause, and that some of their expedients are not of the most honorable character. It is asserted, for example, that man have been kidnapped, shipped to New Orleans and thence to Mexico, where they were forced to join the army of Maximilian. Of course such practices as these will neither be tolerated by the people nor by the govern-

American Seamen's Friend Society. The thirty-seventh anniversary of this ociety was held in New York city on Monday avening last. Wm. A. Booth, Esq., President of the Society, occupied the chair, The Thirty-seventh Annual Report was read, from which we extract the following

FINANCES Receipts mto the tressury of the Parent Society, \$43,068 83; expenditures, \$36, 223 91; leaving a belance in the treasury of \$6,843 92. Against this, however, is ontingent liability of over \$3,000. Receipts of branches and auxiliaries

stimating three of them, not yet reported, by the last years' receipts, \$34,260 17 Total receipts, \$77,337. There have been 396 libraries ahipped making, since 1859, the commencement of this system, 1,362 libraries, consisting of about 62,000 volumes. Fave hundred and forty of these libraries are in the navy and accessible to 58,000 seamen; 729 are in

merchant vessels and accessible to nearly 20,000 men. The total number of seamen eached in this way under the most advanageous circumstances for good, 78 000, buring the last year over 50 nospital conversions have been reported in connection with these libraries, and over 400 since the system commenced. SATLORS HOME. The number of boarders received during the year is 2,794, making since the Hom

was opened-23 years-69,084; \$34,169 have been deposited by the boarders during the year in saving banks. COLORED SAILORS' HOME. Five huncred and twenty-six boarden

have been received during the year, making 1,449 boarders during the 30 months of actual working time since 1862, the July riots naving broken it up for a time. Addresses were then delivered by several gentleman, and a Board of Trustees elected for the ensuing year.

with him. She was ascertained to be a poor deranged creature, whose afflictions had overbalanced her mind, and by direction of Mrs. Lincoln was properly cared for.

B. S. Osborn, Kaq, naval reperter for several Rastern papers, who turnished the political convictions and, in the darkest and while it is unpleasant for me to appear thus constantly, and in this guise, before the Lugislature now sitting at Nashwills. The record of the new Senator is unimpeachable. Although desided in his political convictions and, in the darkest days of unisputed loyalty to the Union, he has never been a notitivism. He like the public, it seems to me a matter of simple the properties of the Lugislature now sitting at Nashwills. The record of the new Senator is unimpeachable. Although desided in his political convictions, and judicial efficer of and while it is unpleasant for me to appear thus constantly, and in this guise, before the public, it seems to me a matter of simple the politic, it seems to me a matter of simple the politics of the public, it seems to me a matter of simple the politics. The public is to prove the public, it seems to me a matter of simple the politics of the Union, and form the part of the Union, and the provide of the Union, and the second of the Union, and the provide of the Union, and the years an able lawyer and judicial officer of he has never been a politician. His life now of the belief that if there is such a has been passed at the bar and on the thing as a cure for Chronic Catarri, in

Gatarrh, U. Deafness,

DISCHARGE OF THE EARS, &c

DR. LIGHTHILL

Ro. 3484, Marks Place, New York City.

LATE OF

Will commence his engagement

AT ASHTABULA, SHTABULA CO., OHIO, AT LUCK HOUSE, from MONDAY, M ath, until SATUR-DA Sobward 13th. EAD MKE AT ULBVELANDPRUSSRILL'S FOR-KST CIT HOUSE, from MONDAY, May 15th, until SAT-

AT THE UNION HOUSE, Youngstown, Mahoning County, Ohio, from MONDAY, May 22, until PRIDAY May 26th, 1865,

URDAY May 20th.

DR. C. R. LIGHTHILLS first visit to Ohio was induced by numerous applicacan not be successfully treated except siter a personal examination. His practice has been so successful that he has repeated his visits to Cleveland several times. Still he finds that it is almost as difficult for some parties desiring his service, to visit him at Cleveland, that in compliance with the re-quests of many chizons, he has consented, before returning to Europe, to visit several central points in Northern Ohio, making Cleveland his headquarters so that all who

estre can consult him.
For the past twelve years Dr. Lighthill ous forms. He has practiced in New York, and other principal Eastern cities, where, until a few months past, he was associated with his cousin, Dr. E. B. Lighthill, and, together, they have acquired a standing which has earned for the "Lighthill Is-stitute" his present great reputation.

From the Rev. B. T. Welch, formerly Paster of the Pearl Street Baptist Church, Albumy,

NEWTONVILLE, Nov. 10, 1864. Dr. Lighthull.—Dear Sir: Allow me to express my grateful thanks for the skill and kind attention rendered to my daughfor many years, and for some months past this been nearly deprived of learing. The loss of this important sense is certainly a and to a degree known only to those wh have experienced it. If, therefore, there be a remedy for this great evil, the cause ness since early childhood. The left car has been badly diseased. The right ear, also, for several years, was seriously affect od, and the disease apparently increasing threatening the entire loss of her hearing. could participate in the conversation of he of this source of social enjoyment. Hapcemful. Her hearing, so far as I can ju appears to be perfectly restored. Whether this restoration is permanent is a question time alone can determine, but present re sults are certainly very gratifying.

I am, dear sir, Truly and gratefully yours,

From Rev. Fred. S. Jewell, Professor of the State Normal School, Albany, N. Y. DR LIGHTBILL-Dear Sir : Under date of March 14 I sent you a careful statement of my case, my former treatment, my failure to obtain relief in that direction, my resort to your treatment and its beneficial

I have been, from the winter of the year 1844, subject to violent periodical attacks of catarrh, marked by febrile symptoms, violent inflammation of the lining mem branes of the cavities of the head, accompanied in the first stages by a watery discharge from the nose, subsequently becom-ing acrid and yellow, and towards the close of the attack purient and bloody. 'I hear attacks produced a most distressing species of headache, occurring periodically each day for a period varying from one to three weeks, sometimes so violent as to incapacitate me for business, and confine me to my bed. At times the attendant inflam-mation would extend to the teeth, producing toothache, or to the throat, occasioning hoarseness and partial loss of voice; and twice within the last lew years it has so affected the right eye as to confine me for weeks to a darkened room.

I had tried medicines and applications

of various kinds; snuffs and other catarrhal preparations of some half a dozen kinds: applications to the head of camphor, ginger and hot tomentation of different kinds; and in connection with these the usual emetics and cathartics employed to induce counter action. But note of these had produced any permanent improvement, and in the few lostsness in which temporal relief was afforded, it was at the ex-pease of so much strength as to leave mo greatly exhausted. Under these circum-stances I was led, though with some reluctance, from the supposed incurability of the disease, to make a trial of your treatment. I found it soon beyond even my hopes, reaching the disease as it had never een reached before, and alleviating its symptoms to an extent which I had sup posed impossible. At the time when I gave you my former certificate, while I did not feel assured of a complete cure, I had obtained a material relief which amply repaid me for my trial of you treatm and which satisfied me that that treatme was as effective as it was simple and philo sophical. A substantial escape from my old attacks of catarrh, for the almost unprecedented period of nearly half a year, and that in spite of severe attacks of ill-ness, which would have formerly rendered such an occurrence inevitable, was, to me, proof of an important success. It is now six months since I sent you that statement

Prof. State Normal School.
ALBANY, M.Y., Sept. 1, 1864. ap28

U. S. LOAN. S. 7-30 LOAN!

THE SALE OF THE FIRST SERIES of \$300,000,000 of the 7-26 Loan was completed on the list of March, 1865. The sals of the second series of Three Hundred Millions, payable three years from the 15th day of June, 1865, was begun on the lat of April. In the short space of thirty days over One Hundred Millions of this series have been sold -leaving this day less than Two Hundred Millions annually in currency on the 15th of December and which are readily embed anywhere. It amounts to

One Cent per Day on a \$50 Note, More and More Desirable.

The Rebellion is suppressed, and the Government as already adopted measures to reduce expendiurre as rapidly as possible to a peace footing, thu eithdrawing from the market as berrower and This is the ONLY LOAN IN MARKET now of-

GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PROPER. The Seven-Thirty Notes are convertible on their U. S. 5-20 Bix Per Cent.

COLD-BEARING BONDS. Which are always worth a premlum. Free from Taxation, The 7-30 Notes cannot be taxed by Towns, Cities

ounties or States, and the interest is not taxed, nless on a surplus of the owner's income exceed ing six humired dollars a year. This fact increases their value from one to three per cont. per annum according to the rate lexied on other preparty. Subscribe Quickly,

Less than \$100,000,000 of the Loan authorized by the last Congress are now on the market. This amount, of the rate at which if it being absorped, will a'f be subscribed for within two mouths, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, se has uniformly been the case on closing the unbwill be offered to the public. THE In order that estimens of every town and section

And a TRI-WEERLY LINE for CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND of the country may be afforded facilities for taking eralls agreed to rective subscriptions at par. Subhave confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive

JAY COOKE, May 1st, 1865,

Salacriptions will be received by the FIRST NATIONAL BANK, SECOND NATIONAL BANK, MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK, NATIONAL CITY BANK, of Cleveland

C LOTHING.

THE BALANCE OF OUR SPRING READY-MADE CLOTHING GENTS FURNISHING GOODS, Will be sold at greatly reduced prices, app.

WE ARE JUST ERCEIVING A large line of Cloths, Consumeror and Vestlegs, Emerging Dellis and Cottons fee.
Which we will job at Engler prices.
ap25

NEW GOODS.

low Goods at Union Hall for Spring, Is notwe the thomse of which I sing We've all the latest styles just made To sult the fluest city trade, o tell you all would take a while; I will only mention here hat those who would in atyle appear, for we will sei at price low, to make how the Go of does go.

In Furnshing Goods footh rich and ness, we have a rook full and complete;

our vallant hope in blue" will find til finds of goods to mit the ir mind, for we also for the boys in store;

better stock that o'er before;

TYP BUILDERS.—Sealed Proposals will be received until moon of the life day of May, 1885, for farmaking all the maior are all design all the labor required for excitating the new liver and Damb Asymm suinting new in curse of rection in the city of Columbus, for the State of Ohio, in accordance with the plans and specification in the city of Columbus, for the State of Ohio, in accordance with the plans and specification than and under the direct an of the Architect and Sustriational.

Each bid must be accompanied by a bond in the sum of aventy-live per cent. of the amount involved, conditioned that the party making the proposal or hid will accept the contract, if the same is awarded to said party, be the faithful performance of the contract on their part.

Plans and specificant up may be seen as the office of the city of Columbia, and also at the officer of the City of Columbia, and also at the officer of the Architect, No. 5 Prixing Block and as Ore Isaac A. Isaacs's Union Hall. STRONG'S ARMY TRUNKS, SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES,

Storr's Automaton Pressman: Cor. Superior and Union streets. GREAT DECLINE

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Our friends and the Public generally are invited No Charge for Mowing our Stock.

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PROPOSALS.

NOTICE OF WATERWORDS, }
CHEVELAND, May SID. 1805.

about 2000 feet of 10 inch cast water piece, required for those weeks, until 12 o'clock M. May 2co

to day.

The Board of Treatess invite the submission bids, reserving the right to accept or decline a or all proposate received.

By or er of the Beard,
AUSEPH SINGER,
Superintendent and Engineer

NOTICE TO BOLLERMAKERS

Further information and aperical one may be obtained of the undersigned at this office, after to fay, where the pian may also be seen.

The Board of Trustees invite the submission of this, reserving the right to accept to detune any or all the bies received.

By order of the Board.

JUNEPH HINGER.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Froposals will be received at the effice of the City Owlf Engineer until 2 Colock P. M., the 22d day of May 1-r grading Dan and Will structs Plans and specifications may be seen and blank

day of May 1-b grading Dan and Will structure Phairs and specifications may be seen and this proposals estained as each Reviseer's office.

The S ard of City improvements tavitie the semination of b ds, merering the right to account any jost the name.

By order of the b surf.

JOHN WHITELIAW.

mylo 215 City Civil Engine

TO BUILDERS.—Sealed Proposals wil

River pipe, "will be received at the office of We Works (Council Mail Stallding) for a wrought to pipe 20 inches in diameter and about 250 received.

Further information atte

my10:2:3

OFFICE OF WATERWOOKS, } CENTRARO, May 8th, 1810.

All communications should be addressed to D. LINCOLN.

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TICKNOR & FIELDS,

Furthern Agents Wanted in George City and form for particulars address J. H. All Mol. and T. H. All Mol. Agent. Claveland, O. NOTICES.

New York, April 25th, 1865. CECOND MONTHLY DIVIDE O The Trustees of this Company havo to day declared a dividend of two per cool, on the par value of their Capital Stock, for the mouth ending May 1st, payable on and after May 10th, 1e65
The Transact Books will be et a d from may I b to 1 th, isomerive.

O. H Hantock,
my6 2H: sep Treasurer.

NEW MUSIC

NEW MUSIC.—FUNERAL MARCH, TO NAW STYLE GOLD EAR-DEOP

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